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Portſmouth, October 18.

SIR John Leake came yeſterday to St. Hellens, on board Her Majeſty's Ship the Prince-George, having been ſeparated by bad Weather from the reſt of the Ships under his Command. They ſailed from Altea the 6th of the laſt Month, and the 9th came before Ivica; the Governor and Inhabitants of which Place were ſo well diſpoſed for King Charles III. that upon the firſt Appearance of the Fleet, they ſent Deputies on board to make their Submiſſion to his Catholick Majeſty. The 13th the Fleet ſailed from Ivica, and was the next day before Majorca, where the Conde de Alcudia, the Vice-Roy, with ſome few that favoured the Duke of Anjou's Intereſt, pretended to make a Reſiſtance; but two Bomb-Veſſels being ſent in, upon their throwing in 3 or 4 Shells, the Inhabitants obliged the Vice-Roy to deſire a Capitulation, which was ſoon after concluded, to this effect; That the Iſland, with all its Caſtles, *&c.* ſhould be ſurrendred to the Arms of his Catholick Majeſty and his Allies in 12 Hours; and immediately after the ſigning, the Field-Gate and Prince-Baſtion ſhould be delivered up to a Body of Militia, to be appointed for that purpoſe by the City of Majorca: That the Vice-Roy, and any others that would, might retire, with their Goods and Effects, to any Ports of Spain, France or Italy, they ſhould think fit, and ſhould not be detained or moleſted upon the Account of any thing they might have done ſince the Death of King Charles II. but that none of the French that were among them ſhould be allowed to carry away their Goods: That ſuch as deſired to retire immediately, ſhould have Shipping provided for them: That a Month's time ſhould be allowed to ſuch as could not then depart, and three Months to diſpoſe of their Effects: That the French in Gariſon at Fort St. George might retire, and ſhould be allowed ſo many of the Tartanes that brought them over as were neceſſary to carry them back to ſome Port of France, with ſuch Proviſions as were requiſite, but ſhould leave behind them all their other Stores, Arms, Bagage and Ammunition: That the City and Iſland ſhould have their Rights and Privileges confirmed to them in the manner they enjoyed the ſame at the Death of the late King Charles II. That the Churches and Religious Houſes ſhould remain unmoleſted, and nothing ſhould be touched of whatever might be depoſited there by private Perſons, provided that the French ſhould enjoy no Benefit by this Article: That the Biſhop and Clergy ſhould not be moleſted in their Perſons, Goods or Functions, nor in their ſeveral Rights, Immunities and Privileges. The Magiſtrates and other principal Inhabitants of the Iſland being aſſembled in a General Council, deputed four of their Body to attend the Admiral, and treat of what related particularly to them; with whom a further Capitulation was agreed upon; That they ſhould Proclaim King Charles III. and ſhould open their Gates to the Admirals; but that they ſhould not be plundered, or obliged to pay any Contributions: That they ſhould enjoy the ſame Privileges, Cuſtoms and Liberties, as they did at the Death of King Charles II. That the Clergy and Univerſity ſhould likewiſe be maintained in the poſſeſſion of their Rights, Privileges and Immunities: That no Money ſhould be demanded of them to redeem their Bells or their Artillery: That no Gariſon ſhould be put into the City till they themſelves ſhould deſire it; but as for the Forts without its Walls, his Catholick Majeſty might put as many Troops into them as ſhould be neceſſary for their Defence: That any of the Inhabitants who deſired to remove from thence might do it within the time, and in the manner mentioned in the other Capitulation; but none of the French ſhould carry away their Effects, as being liable to Confiſcation: That all Perſons in Offices, who were appointed by the late King Charles II. ſhould keep their Employments; but not thoſe named by the late Government, unleſs they obtain a new Grant thereof from King Charles III. or thoſe who ſhall be authoriſed in that behalf by his Majeſty. They deſired ſome new Regulations and Privileges; for the obtaining of which they were referred to the King, as the proper Method of making ſuch Application. Sir John Leake, having thus brought thoſe two Iſlands, of which the latter abounds in Corn, Wine and Oil, from whence Supplies may be ſent to his Catholick Majeſty's Army if there be occaſion, and having left a Gariſon in the Caſtle of Porto-Pin, and two Men of War to tranſport the Vice-Roy and the reſt of the diſaffected Perſons who were deſirous to remove, ſailed the 23d from Majorca, paſſed thro' the Streights the 2d Inſtant, and the 4th, being off the Southward Cape, detached Sir George Byng with a Squadron towards Lisbon; and with the reſt of the Fleet proceeded on his Voyage home.

Venice, October 9. *N. S.* The Confederate Troops having taken Picignittone, a Body of them marched to attack Alexandria, and another to beſiege Cremona. The Prince of Vaudemont is retired to Mantua with part of the Enemy's Troops, and the reſt are poſted in the Seraglio. The Prince of Heſſe, with the Forces under his Command, is advanced to Luzzara.

Vienna, October 13. *N. S.* Baron Szirmai, one of the Hungarian Deputies lately returned hither from thence; and it is ſaid, there are Hopes of renewing the Negociation for accommodating the Differences with the Hungarians. Our laſt Letters from the Confederate Army in Italy are dated near Lodi the firſt Inſtant, and give an Account of the Surrender of that Place to Colonel St. Amour, who had been ſent thither with a Party of 300 Horſe, the Gariſon, which conſiſted of 200 French and Switzers, believing that our whole Army was come before the Place: That our Army afterwards marching that way, the Enemy's Forces under the Command of General Medavi paſſed the Adda with great Precipitation, and retired towards Cremona; and Colonel St. Amour followed them with his Detachment to obſerve their March: That General Daun was marched with a Detachment to Pavia; upon whoſe Approach the Senate ſent Deputies to him to declare their Inclination to ſubmit; but that there being a Gariſon in the Place, it was not in their Power to do it; whereupon he broke Ground before it the 28th paſt: That a ſmall Detachment of our Troops had taken Caſtel-Trezzo: And that they had received Advice from the Prince of Heſſe of the 30th, That he was come beyond Stellata, in his March towards Guaſtalla.

Berlin, October 19. Monſieur Broſſe, Aid de Camp to the King of Poland, arrived here yeſterday with Letters from his Majeſty to the King of Pruſſia: He ſays, That before he came away, 16000 Muſcovite Dragoons had joined the King of Poland, who had with him 6000 Saxon Horſe, and expected 68 Battalions of Muſcovite Foot, beſides the Troops of the Crown of Poland; but that he intended, without ſtaying for his Foot, to march and attack General Mardeveld, who was poſted with about 8 Regiments of Swediſh Horſe and Foot not far from Sendomir. The laſt Letters from his Majeſty's Camp are of the 9th Inſtant, from Itza, and give an Account of his having paſſed the Weiſſell between Solecz and Pietrowin; and that he intended, after he had diſlodged General Mardeveld, to march to Pieterkow, and advance towards the Frontiers of Silefia.

Hanover, October 22. Letters from Saxony ſay, That the Counts of Zinzendorf and Wratiſlaw, the Emperor's Miniſters, had had Audience of the King of Sweden, by whom they had been very well received; and that his Majeſty had aſſured them of his Intentions not to do any thing that might prejudice his Imperial Majeſty, or the other Princes and States of the Empire. His Troops obſerve a very ſtrict Diſcipline; and the Deputies of the States of Saxony were conferring with his Majeſty's Commiſſioners about a Repartition of Quarters for them throughout that Electorate: However it is believed, that when the Contributions which have been demanded are paid, they will depart out of that Country; and that a Treaty may be ſet on foot for accommodating Matters between the Kings of Sweden and Poland. The Electreſs Dowager of Saxony and the Electoral Prince paſſed by Lunenbourg three days ago in their way to Hambourg; from whence they will proceed to Copenhagen. The Queen of Poland continues at Bareith.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Cambron, October 25. The 19th Inſtant Mr. Stepney, Her Majeſty of Great Britain's late Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, who is to ſucceed Mr. Stanhope in the ſame Character to the States-General, came hither to wait on his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke of Bavaria came the ſame day with his Court to Mons, where he is to reſide this Winter. The Seaſon being too far advanced for our Army to attempt any thing further this Campaign, the Diſpoſition is making for their going into Winter Quarters. The 22d our heavy Artillery was ſent to Bruſſels. This day my Lord Duke of Marlborough reviewed the Army, which was drawn out in order of Battle for that purpoſe; and the Troops in general appeared much better than was to be expected ſo late in the Year, and at the end of a Campaign of ſo much Service. To morrow the Army will march towards Enghien: The next day his Grace intends to go to Bruſſels, where great Preparations are made for his Reception, and will return again to the Camp the 30th.

Hague, October 25. *N. S.* Our Troops are preparing to march to the Quarters aſſigned them. Monſieur d'Auverquerque intends to continue at Bruſſels, and the reſt of our Generals will reſide in the ſeveral Gariſons, that they may be at hand to draw the Forces together in caſe the Enemy ſhould make any Attempt during the Winter. Count Maurice, Son to Monſieur d'Auverquerque, is made a Brigadier-General. Letters from Paris ſay, That the Fleet under Sir John Leake being come to Ivica and Majorca, thoſe Iſlands had declared for King Charles III. and that the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene had laid Siege to Cremona.

His Royal Highneſs Prince George of Denmark, &c. Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, &c. is pleaſed to direct, That all ſuch Seamen belonging to Her Majeſty's Ship the Chichester, Captain Coal Commander, as well thoſe removed from the Expedition, as the Weymouth, to ſerve in the ſaid Ship, as are in or about Town, do forthwith repair on board her at Chatham; otherwiſe they will